

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

## JUST OPENED

And now For sale by  
**PETER JANUARY AND SON,**  
At their Store directly opposite the Court-house.  
**LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**

## GOODS

AMONGST WHICH ARE.

**A** Compleat Assortment of  
Broad & narrow cloths  
Strouds Coatings  
Joans Spinning  
Plains & Swin & Lin  
Flannels  
Jeans & Fustians  
Corduroys & Velvets  
Spotted Jeans  
Striped do.  
Waved & Spotted Velvet  
Sattinets  
Durances Striped & plain  
Calimanco  
Striped Marfaillies  
Silk do.  
Chintzes & Calicoes  
Platillas  
Cambricks & muslins  
Gauzes & Gauzes  
Silk and mullin Hkfs.  
Pocket Handkerchiefs  
Check do.  
Belocking  
Checks  
Irish Holland linens & Sheetings  
Worsted stockings  
Ribbons  
Hair do.  
Velvet do.  
Tapes & Fatts  
Shoe & quality binding  
Garters  
Shirt Buttons  
Sewing silk  
Men's & boys mittens  
Womens shoes  
Death head & metal buttons  
Black & White Beaver hats  
Wool do.  
Slates  
Ivory Combs  
Queens ware plates & dishes  
Chare & pint bowls  
Do. decanters  
Cups & saucers  
Sugar dishes  
Teapots  
Quart & pint mugs  
Pint & half pint tumblers  
Cheest & cupboard locks & hinges  
Barlow finished & common penknives  
Double blade do.  
Crooked Combs  
Horn & coarle tooth do.  
Shoe & knee buckles  
White chapel & darning needles  
Pins

Brafs Cocks  
Sheep sheers  
Pet ham & snaffle bits  
Sleeve buttons  
Looking glasses  
Womens scissars & Tailors sheers  
Knives & forks  
Capenters compasses  
Crook cut & hand saw files  
Shirrup irons  
8 oz. Tacks  
1-2 3 4 5 8 & 4 4 inch screws  
Hand, compals & fret-taws  
Hammers  
Plane irons  
Wool and cotton cards  
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. rod  
12d. and 20d. nails  
Girth and framing web  
Gimbles  
Childrens knives  
Jewes haps  
Table and bed hinges  
Staples and plates  
Covering nails  
Pewter plates  
Basons and dishes  
Porringers  
Table and tea spoons  
Smoothing irons  
Tin cups  
Quart mea. tins  
Pepper boxes  
Bibles and Testaments  
Spelling books and primers  
Davids psalms  
Do. with Henrys Notes  
Dodrighes Rife and Progress  
English Grammar  
Westminster and Baptist Confession of Faith  
Writingpaper  
Wine vinegar  
Rofin  
Logwood  
Molasses  
Raisins, ginger, cinnamon and nutmegs  
Lead and shot  
Pepper  
Spirits & wine  
Copars and brimstone  
Loaf and Muscovado sugar  
Tea and coffee  
Powder  
Candle soap  
Indigo  
Allspice  
Chocolate &c. &c. &c.

With a variety of Articles too tedious to enumerate. All which they will sell very cheap for Cash, Tobacco, Pork, Corn or Chopped Rye.

## JUST OPENED

And for sale by

**HUGH H. VAIN**  
At his Store in Lexington on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Clarke, a general Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Stuffs, Stationary, Saddlery & Ironmongery, Queens ware, Glass ware, & Tin ware, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

**D**ESERTED on the Evening of the 16th inst. from Limestone three soldiers belonging to the 1st United States Regiment, viz. Thomas Reed, John Murry, and James Cooper, each had on Regimental coats, blue faced with red, white coarse cloth vests, and blue cloth overalls, shoes and Regimental buckles, hats one side higher than the other; they also took each of them a musket and some cartridges: Reed, is about twenty three years of age, Murry twenty eight years, and Cooper about twenty four years of age. Reed is six feet and one inch high, Murry is five feet ten. Cooper about five feet eight and half. Reed and Murry both brown and Cooper fair complexioned: whoever takes up said deserters shall for each receive ten Dollars reward when delivered to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or to Judge Symme at Limestone, or to me at the mouth of Great Miami.

**WILLIAM KERSEY** Lieut. 1st US Reg. Limestone, Dec. 16th, 1788.

**I** Would inform the public, that I have 12 hundred acres of land, laying in Bourbon County, part of which near the Court House; which I would dispose of very low for cash: For term supply to me living six miles from Lexington.

Dec. 15 1788. **CALEB WORLEY.**

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted on the Evening of the 13th. inst. from Limestone a soldier named Michael Burk, belonging to the 1st United States Regiment; he is about five feet eight inches high, well set, twenty seven years of age, brown complexion; had on when he deserted, a Regimental blue coat, faced with red, white coarse cloth vest, blue cloth overalls, one pair of shoes and Regimental buckles, he also took with him a musket and twenty rounds of cartridges, hath a remarkable stamp or impression on his right arm with the letters M. D. M. B. N. W. Whoever takes up and secures said deserter and will deliver him to the Commanding Officer at the Rapids of Ohio, or the officers commanding at the mouth of Great Miami, or Judge Symme, at Limestone, shall have the above reward paid by me at Great Miami, or by any of those Gentlemen at the different posts.

**WILLIAM KERSEY**, Lieut. 1st United States Regiment. Limestone, Dec. 14th 1788.

## ROBERT BARR

Has lately imported a large and general Assortment of

**WOOLLENS**, camblets, durans, shalloons, callimancoes, luth linen, cutlery, hard ware, nails glass Queens ware, pewter, dye stuffs, with a fresh assortment of Medicine, and a few casks of excellent Madeira wine; with a number of articles too tedious to mention here, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Pork, and Corn.

Lexington Dec 26 1788

Station on the new road to the settlement by way of Big Sandy River

**MR.** Vancouver acquaints those people who may wish to settle at the aforesaid place, that on the first day of February he will set out with a party from Boats Station, to erect a block-house, and establish a ferry where the new road crosses at the main forks of Big Sandy River. He will build temporary log-houses at the necessary Stations or resting places between Strouds and Sindy which he pretumes will prove a great convenience to travellers in future. In addition to the encouragement held out to settlers by his advertisements in this paper in October last--He will give an in and out town lot to the twenty families before limited. Will resign the benefit of the ferry for two years to the ten or fifteen families that may positively settle on his lands--will purchase on the spot at the market price with Goods & Cash, all the Furr Peltry and Ginsang which the settlers may be able to procure, and in fine will very liberally pay them for all the clearings and improvements which they may be able to make upon his lands.

Providence, near Lexington, January 1st. 1789.

N. B. A large company will start from Strouds to the Settlement by the forks of Sandy at the same time.

## NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court House.

The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES** with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, or his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, and Hogshead.

**JOHN DUNCAN.**

Of whom may be had

A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Physics; several entertaining Histories;--some English and Latin School Books;--a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children;--American Magazines and Museum of the latest dates;--also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, a fo Andersons foot pills.

Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

## TO BE HIRED FOR ONE YEAR

**TWO** Negroes (viz.) a man and woman: Apply to the subscriber about four miles from Lexington at Matterfons Station. **ELIZABETH FARROW.**

**A** Company will meet at the Crab Orchard on the fifteenth inst. in perfect readiness to start early the sixteenth, thro' the Wilderness

Dec. 1 1788. 1789

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

**CAPTAIN** Thomas Read, in the ship Alliance, bound to China, sailed from Philadelphia, in the month of June 1787, and at Canton the 22 of December in the same year, having navigated on a route as yet unpracticed by any other ship. Taking soundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he steered to the South Eastward, encircling all the Eastern and Southern islands of the Indian ocean, passing the South Cape of New Holland: And on their pallage to the northward again towards Canton between the latitudes of 7 and 4 degrees south, and between the longitudes of 156 and 162 degrees east, they discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair: Among these islands they had no soundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 162 degrees east, they discovered two other islands, inhabited by brown people, with straight black hair. These islands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ship's company were



induced to believe they were the first discover-  
ers. One of them was named Morris Island, the  
other Alliance Island. They did not land on any of  
them. These discoveries were made in the month  
of November.

The officers of the European ships in China  
were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that  
season of the year, and with eagerness and plea-  
sure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New Holland, they had the  
winds generally from S. W. and blowing strong,  
with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at  
Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788,  
having returned by the usual route of the Euro-  
pean ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Extract from Consul Matra's letter of June 14,  
from Tangier.

"The Emperor has sent an order, that all Eng-  
lish ships are to be well received, and treated  
with distinction:—If they have any Merchandize  
it is to be landed, and great civility shewn the  
merchants. All are to take in what refreshment  
they please.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 15.

"No danger is to be apprehended from the  
Algerines because while we have the mouth of  
the Straights blocked up with a line of battle ships,  
three frigates and two cutters, there is not the least  
danger; we would insure this risk at half per cent.  
The Dey has declared war against France, which  
is in favor of the United States, as they will also  
have men of war to protect their trade in the  
Mediterranean, and prevent their passing the  
Straights mouth."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

LATE accounts from Cadiz mention, that a  
squadron of 15 Spanish ships of war, all cop-  
per-bottomed, had sailed from that port on a cruise  
up the Straits—and that a French squadron had block-  
ed up the port Algiers.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 17.

Copy of a letter from Mr. McGilvery to George  
Whitefield, Esquire.

Little Falls, August 12, 1788.

"SIR,

"I AM glad to hear you had a tolerable jour-  
ney home, as we were not without ap-  
prehensions for your safety, on your setting out.  
Mr. Donald has been lately here, and has given  
me a particular account of the effects of Sevier's  
tour through the Cherokee nation; the death of  
the Cherokee Chief, called the Tall, and some  
others. That barbarian, I am told, is mediating  
another expedition for accomplishing the total ex-  
termination of the Cherokees. You give me a very  
affecting account of the unhappy condition of  
those distressed people, and you say representations  
are made to procure them relief: Really I  
don't know what to think of a government that  
is compelled to wink at such outrages: It must  
not have the least vigour or energy, when it cannot  
enforce its own laws. What may be the effects  
of the New Constitution is to be proved. It is  
adopted, and I suppose fit to sleep. Don't think  
I speak too hard.—I wish the matter was other-  
wise for the general good. I believe all you say  
of the gentlemen Commissioners; but were they  
selected of the best and wisest on earth, yet it is  
of no avail, if they are not authorized to restore  
us to our just rights: It is too purpose that  
we could meet, without that is done; and as  
they tell me that the requisition I made to  
that effect is out of their instructions, the nego-  
ciation of course rest here. Milford shall hear  
your talk, as shall D. M'G and Co. I wish you,  
my good friend, every happiness, and may God  
perceive you live hundred years.

I remain, with true regard,

Your very humble servant,

ALEX. M'GILVERY."

MR. BRADFORD,

The hazardous situation in which I pass a con-  
siderable part of the winter 1780—in the wilds of  
this district produced the following thoughts which  
have lain by me in manuscript ever since. If you  
think them worth publishing they are at your ser-  
vice.

SCRIBLERUS

WINTER: AN ODE.

To the air of Rosalind Castle.

DEATH'S wintry hand has slain the year,  
And laid the vernal nations low,  
Made torrid Ours his trophies wear,  
And hangs a shroud on every bough.  
Ye flowers who grace the blow of May,  
Where now are all your beauties fled?  
Reduced again to common clay,  
And lightly mingled with the dead.

Ye fair, who smil'd and danc'd and sung,  
Ere Europe view'd our Western skies;  
Eternal silence binds your tongue,  
And endless darkness veils your eyes.  
Ye heroes proud, whose awful frown  
Strikes terror to the trembling slave;  
Death pulls your loftiest honours down,  
And lays you mould'ring in a grave.

Where's now those sceptred sons of fame,  
Who Greek and Roman legions led;  
Their honour's lost, extinct their name,  
And like a shade their glory fled.  
Vain! vain are thrones, or fustiest down;  
Death humbles all the high and proud;  
Laughs at the idle pomp of crowns,  
And wraps his victim in a shroud.

Can gold or charms defend the fair?  
Can strength or valour shield the brave?  
Unloose the bands of cold despair,  
Or rescue prisoners from the grave?  
Can all the wealth the Indies yield,  
One moment stay the fleeting breath?  
Or proudest sceptred monarchs wield,  
Unlaid the eye-lids clos'd in death?

Yet piety his pow'r disarms,  
And sheaths the monster's th' earning darts  
While virtue fair unfolds her charms,  
And lays at ease the dying heart.  
Thrice happy he who scorns his pow'r,  
Though he should fall among the slain,  
Unhurt he meets the fatal hour,  
And only dies to live again.

Then why should we the tyrant fear,  
Since death but leads us to repose,  
Wipes from our cheeks the falling tear,  
And makes us conquer o'er our foes.  
Grant me, O! grant me, POW'R SUPREME;  
Thine hand to close my dying eyes:  
Then shall I, after death's long dream,  
Surpriz'd awake to endless joys.

To the free Inhabitants of Kentucke.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

I WISH you to be apprized of a grand impostor  
that has appeared in the Kentucky Gazette No.  
14 Vol. 2. under the signature of Hezekiah Stubble-  
field; he pretends to be a friend to the Complanter,  
and says he is a distant relation of his: and that he  
is a brother to the Farmer is it not a little surpri-  
zing that he would advocate the cause of his dis-  
tant relation against his brother? But this is to be  
accounted for, by considering his extractions, it be-  
ing from the race of Cain; and I am apt to think,  
he has partook much of his great ancestor's disposi-  
tion. Cain slew his brother because his own works  
were evil and his brother's righteous; so this his  
offspring (if there is any truth in the story) seeks  
to murder and assassinate every gentleman who writes  
in favour of his country.

When he could oppose no longer under the ficti-  
tious names of Poplicola, Farmer, Brutus, Whig, &c.  
he has now assumed that of Stubblefield; as I sup-  
pose all these performances of one man (at least the  
Doctrines) not that I would be understood to suppose,  
that there is but one man capable of writing on sub-  
jects of policy. This would be too reflecting on the  
abilities of a number of gentlemen, that is superior  
to the pretended Stubblefield; But I rather hope the  
district could not produce more than one man of this  
Cainish race; that is so intent to murder and destroy  
every mans character and reputation that opposes his  
favourite scheme of a separation; under the veil of  
pretended friendship. He attempts to stab the Com-  
planter to the very heart his wife and children not  
escaping the blow: May we not say the blood of the  
Complanter cries in the ears of this district and  
calls for vengeance? What harm has he done? He  
has only advocated the peoples cause and wishes them  
to be consulted on the momentous question of sepa-  
rating the district from the Eastern parts of the  
State; is he not to be applauded for this? This de-  
generate offspring of that vile progenitor could not  
sist by old Valerius without giving him a blow,  
but what seems remarkable is he pretends to have  
not understood the old man's Doctrine and so evades  
the force of his arguments; he says "they are grand  
astonishing and must necessarily and absolutely con-  
vince every body." That a separation at this time  
will not be for the good of the district; and by and  
by says he doth not understand a word of them. The  
truth I suppose is Valerius's Doctrine doth not com-  
pare with his interest; and therefore in that point of  
view only he doth not understand it. If Valerius's  
Doctrine should prevail with the district; this pre-  
tender is not likely to become first Magistrate or  
Governor and so miss that pretty thing 3000 a year;  
you know people is very apt to say they don't under-

stand any thing that makes against them: that is  
they do not understand it is to their interest to be  
so: If we do not take his meaning in this point of  
view it will shew the corruption of his family to be  
very predominant in him; you know Cain when inter-  
rogated about his brother, denied he knew anything  
of him; here you see what a liar he was as well  
as a murderer. But what more fully convinces me  
that I have hit his meaning is; that he appears to  
be a man of common sense and liberal Education for  
seems he understands translating the original Hebrew  
into our modern Virginia English; for he makes it  
appear that the word Cain in the original means in  
our modern Virginia English Complanter, which by  
the by proves in his own way that he himself defend-  
ed from the family of Cain; as he is a relation  
of the Complanter's. But there is another thing that  
is more irreconcilable in his remarks on Valerius; he  
says "this much I understand that it was forty five  
years from the day he was born to the 29th day of  
October 1788, but how he comes to know the age of  
Valerius so precisely I know not; but this much must  
be given up, that a man of such extensive knowledge  
and foresight as to point out a man's age to a day  
merely by his own ability; must have understood the  
literal plain meaning of Valerius's arguments. Up-  
on the whole Mr. Stubblefield has betrayed much of  
his nature weakness and depravity: whether we ought  
in charity to the man to impute it to the weakness  
of his head rather than the corruption of his heart  
(judge ye.) Then giving us a display of sumptuary  
policy in abusing that august body the Congress of  
the United States; and a word or two to his bro-  
ther the Farmer; he falls to abusing the people. He  
contemptuously says thirty five men are not all the  
people; by which he effects to despise the people  
because they are not satisfied to give up every  
thing that is near and dear this District; to that  
almighty power of thirty five men in Convention re-  
commended in the resolves "The people (says he)  
are all the people; and while one man is dissatis-  
fied all the people is not agreed; and if not a single  
man woman or child in this District was to dissent  
excepting the Complanter Valerius and myself it  
would lack three votes of being the complete voice of  
the people." Thus he makes his point of the will of  
the people, and further says: "That there is hopes  
the matter will come before the people; but should  
they ever be convinced there is a certain pride in the  
mind of man which makes it too humiliating to man-  
kind to give up an opinion they have once warmly  
embraced." Is not this full proof that he despises  
the very idea of consulting the people? Doth he not  
make it an object of his scorn and ridicule? Yet he  
will tell you in the Court House yard that the  
will of the people shall govern him; he pretends to  
advocate the peoples cause with the Complanter and  
says "the Convention has had one meeting in which we  
all hoped (that is the Complanter and myself) that the  
goodness of our cause the will of the people &c." Now  
there is no man that reads Mr. Stubblefield with a  
any degree of discernment but may plainly see he affects  
to despise the Complanter and the cause he advocates;  
and doth as effectually despise the very idea of pay-  
ing any regard to the will of the people; thus my  
Countrymen, this ambitious tyrant is using all the  
ways and means that wickedness can devise to de-  
spise you of your freedom; and aggrandize himself.  
Yet he will lift up his eyes towards Heaven, and by  
the motion of his hands as well as his tongue, will  
tell you his heart is good and that if he is wrong  
it is the weakness of his head, nay and call for a  
Bible to testify to it. Of such an impostor take a  
special care and never place your confidence in him.

A SETHITE.

FIFTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

A Trunk deposited in the house of Mr.  
Thomas West, at Bourbon court-  
house, was broke open some time in No-  
vember last, and a green silk knit  
purse taken out, in which were sixty Gui-  
neas (English and French,) and five half  
Joannes's: I will give the above reward  
to any person who will detect the thief,  
and bring him to justice: Or ten Gui-  
neas for the money and no questions asked.

R. M'ILLICE.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, VIZ.  
DEEDS SUBPOENAS, REPLEVI and Comm  
on BONDS, APPRENTICE'S INDENTURES  
&c. &c. &c.